Marriages, runsers and to exceed 12 knes with privilege of renewing advortisements at pleasure, types of renewing advortisements at pleasure, types and to the property of the property of the property of the property of the Morning and in the Evening editions.

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## THE TRIBUNE

## 'The Spirit of the Age.'

Under this head the Westminster Review for June contains a most scorching criticism upon turn to the examination of what he has done. Mr. R. H. Horne's book, the ' New Spirit of the would be something quite out of the way in a us. We must make room, however, for this: professedly 'slashing' review by a London critic. Mr. Horne, however, is properly rebuked for his egotism and his Fadladeen style of pronouncing upon Literature and Literary Men. But the article in the Westminster contains some better things than mere literary sparring, and a few of them are worth quoting and circulating in this country to show the turn that thought is taking in the Old World upon several questions which in the Old World upon several questions which is the gentlement of the present day than they obtained in the "good old times;" and think that Mr. Horne house per day than they were accustomed to work in former ages; and it is moreover true that the real way continue to expaniate on the virtues of a respectable nobleman like Lord Ashley, without robbing Robert Owen of the merit of originating the plan of short-labor hours.

Hooking Newspapers in the P. O. ticle in the Westminster contains some better in the Old World upon several questions which are pressing, every year more and more earnest. ly, for a decision. Of the Spirit of the Age the

Mr. Horne has done rashly in taking up Hazlitt's Mr. Horne has done rash yin making ap tractic would discheap."

Spirit of the Age, if meant to express any particular kind of spirit, should express the general predominating spirit of the world as to some particular branch of progress. In this view it is an entire failure, for the prominent characteristic of the each of entire failure, for the prominent characteristic of the present age is physical progress—that is, progress in all arts tending to diminish human drudgery, and ultimately to extinguish it—arts, also, tending to enlarge the sphere of human pleasures. In the petty spirit of caste, Horae, a professional writer, does that written books are of more importance than things; that writers of things are greater men than the doers of things. It is true that contempla-tion most be the creator of great action, but it may print the results of its thoughts as indelibly on

things and events as on paper.

In this view the strong Saxon spirit of George Stephenson, the "Hengist of Railways," is a spirit of the age who has written a work whereon those who ride may read glad tidings of man's rescue from the bondage and thraldom of ignorance; of his power of unison with his fellows for the purpose of conquering and civilizing the earth, rechaining its swamps and morasses, and adding to its beau ties. Prometheus, in the elder mythus, brough fire from heaven to earth for man's uses. George Stephenson may be the hero of some future mythus, which will tell how be barnessed fire to characts of iron, which became switter than the winds of hea-ven. I-sumbart Kingdon Brunel is a spirit of the age that would not be content with the work of George Stephenson, but made a yet greater work in advance of the spirit of his age, refusing to sub mit to the set patterns even of the great originator David Napier, the restless planner of steambon after steambout, each swifter than the Inst, and the planner of the great Bristol iron steamer, are spirit-of the age. Clegg, of the railway air transaction of the age. Creg, of the railway ar transaction— the rope of wound-off wind; Smith, of Deanston, the physician of diseased land; Liebig, the multi-plier of human food by chemic science, are all spir-is of the age. Marshall, of Leeds, the greatest of the "captains of industry," he who spins flax for half the world, and when profits become too large, voluntarily cuts them down, and "budds another will". mili" to keep up his annual revenues—he who works to underwork cotton cloth and replace it by cloth of linen; he, too, is a spirit of the age.

thing new; wen, the workers; ever working some That which they have done bet earnest of the thing that they shall do," "Men, my brothers; men, the workers; ever working som

Cobden, its practical and indomitable champion. O'Connell, the last representative of clan-leader ship, using his power to bond together a nation of disunited Celts; and Wakefield, the originator of systematic colonization—all are spirits of the phy-sical progress of the age. Faraday is the repre-sentative of the power which, in all ages, has sought to gather nature's secrets for man's uses and Rothschild is the representative of the grea power-accumulators of the world, the hoarded labo of mankind, ever on the increase, till at last it shall grow to a surplus, when men will rest from their work, and say "it is good." Many a weary day i before us before we attain that desirable end, bu the time will come.

Roebuck-the watch-dog of the people-the most fearless advocate in the House of Commons of public as opposed to mere party objects; Lovett, the true-souled Lovett, the champion of education for his fellow-men, the working classes; the two Chamberses, of Edinburgh, whose genius ha achieved the task of popularizing knowledge at the cheapest rate—all are samples of that spirit of th age which says the soul of man shall not die withi im for want of culture.

And here is what is said of the Workers and No-workers in the great bee-hive of Great Brit-

Nor should Edwin Chadwick be forgotten, the visier of the "three kings of Senterset House," whose reports on many subjects connected with the welfare of the great mass of the people alone form a valuable statistical library. He has been one of the most valuable "spirits of the age." Benerolent, benescient, and in virtue of these two quali ties beneficent, he has dared to do the right thing though the unpopular thing. He has braved odium and disregarded obloquy and cant. To become popular is an easy thing; to do unpopular justice requires a man. Satisfied that crime is the result of poverty and mal-administration—that poverty is greatly the result of ignorance—that general edu eation is the cure for ignorance—there is no warme advocate of the rights and teal interests of the poor than Edwin Chadwick. But, knowing also that it is impossible to accomplish the mental instruction of the physically wretched, he sought to secure to those classes of the community who do the work, and pay the taxes of the community, the largest possible soure of their own earnings, abstracti as little as possible from them for the maintenance of the non-workers. For it is an unquestional for the non-workers. For it is an impossionance fact, that all those of the community who do not work, must in some shape or other be maintained by those who do work. To say that he did not strike "palaced pumpers" off the pension list, is only saying that he accomplished no more than he was able. Palace, or hovel paupers, would have been alike to his equal justice; but there's a government that doth so hedge in and protect "palace paupers," that justice cannot reach them. There was encroaching on capital, and in a mercantile country not to advance is to recede. The food of the com-munity was not enough for all—the mouths were in excess-the ship must have her crew put on shorter allowance, and the working crew were, in all jus-tice as well as policy, entitled to full rations, while the invalids were put on half allowance. To have g crew were reduced, would have been offering premium to the workers to invalid themselves. To have given full rations and convemences to the workhouse inmates would have been monstrous in-

The pseudo-benevolent haranguers, who ha talked so volubly of philanthropy and charity to the workhouse poor, and out-door relief, have ut-terly mstaken the matter. They have been gene-rously disposed, not at their own expense, but at the expense of the working classes of England; for we defy them to show any mode of optaining has to be produced by the agency of the brains and arms of the workers, whether from English or for-eign soil. This total amount has to be divided among the whole population in larger and smaller der to maintain them. Therefore the charitable gentlemen who are non-workers, and cry out lustify for full rations and out-door allowances to pappers or poor non-workers, are, with very great ease to themselves, calling upon the workers to work harder than betore. And when, as it frequently happens, these very charitable gentlemen are the advocates of artificial high prices for provisions, in the form of corn laws—that is to say, when they seek to diminish the total amount of food—our indigna-

## NEW-YORK DAILY IRBU

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

tion at their injustice is only restrained by our con- ble condition of things, but the result would be-it

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progress.

The has been no more—when it shall be known how many are the wise measures and changes of which he has been the secret mover, stirred by the design of man's good, and leaving to others the ostensibility and the repute—he will serve for one more example of the truth, that a high and original mind works for the service of humanity, but not to its thanks. And a future time will recognize him as a true and genuine spirit of his age, who has left his permanent make behind him.

Having thus briefly attempted to show what Mr. Horne ought to have done, and has failed to do, we turn to the examination of what he has done.

The crying evil of over-work and long labor.

The crying evil of over-work and long labor of the age, and Mr. Horne is a small dog either leading or following him in the wake of Oastpaupers be no more-when it shall be known how progress. thanks. And a future time will recognize him as a true and genuine spirit of his age, who has left his permanent make behind him.

The crying evil of over-work and long labor Age,' which we have already noticed. The hours is handled ably at least, if not convincingbook, of course, is not fairly dealt by-this ly-although somewhat at too great length for

there is moreover a very prevalent desire to work still fewer bours, and by God's blessing we trust that this shall come to pass without any of Lord Ashley's legislation, which is akin to the charity of the French Princess, who wondered "why people would starte when such nice pastry was sold so

We entreat Lord Ashley to believe that the chief, almost the sole reason, why English workmen la-bor too many hours per day, is the undue pressure of population, which forces them to compete with each other to obtain an insufficient share of the naal stock of food, which is a minimum quantity. And this excess of population arises from the cir-cumstance that they live in islands, from which they cannot well swarm like the bees, to go to the food which might exist elsewhere, while Lord Ashley and his colleagues have made very stringent aws to prevent food being brought to them from isswhere. Make food plentful, that is, in excess of the mouths, and the voluntary principle will re-feve all Lord Ashley's anxiety about long hours.

We will venture on two illustrations.

Some years back while examining some new mildings at the workmen's dinner hour, we were mintentionally listening to the conversation of two abovers from the Emerald Isle, who were planted a the sun behind some boarding, dining on—smoke—two "dudeens." "Sure, Pat," said one of them, "it's I that with wages was a guinea a day,"—"And what would ye be afther thin, Dennis?" re-And what would ye be inter time. Defines to plied Pat. "Sure, and it's only one day in the week hat I'd work, any how," was the rejoinder. We are satisfied that Dennis spoke the simple truth in this matter, and in no way needed Lord Ashley's paternal solicitude.

A very benevolent manufacturer in London, who

nployed many workmen at their own dwellings beheld, with compassion, the misery they suffered from high reads and wretched accommodation. They cannot good wages, which, if well applied, would have pisced them in positions of great com-fort. The work they were employed in was indeendent of locality, and having purchased land in healthy and beautiful neighborhood, their em-dover fixed up several cottages, with gardens and every kind of convenience, and removed thinker a crusin number of families. He expected to get a greater amount of work done, on account of their removal from temptations to drunkenness. But in his result he was disappointed. The men preferred working in their garders to working at their rade, and carned no more money than was suffi-cient for their maintenance, in spite of the remote-strances of their wives. If Lord Ashley will place he factory population in such a position as this, we will undertake that they shall not overwork after themselves, their wives, or their children. But it is only indirectly that Lord Ashley would merice with the hours of working men. He pro-esses to protect the children and women of factories, and to say he will prescribe the hours for them, which is equivalent, in other words, to pre-

cribing the hours for the steam-engine and men to look afther her.' scribing the hours for the steam-engine and men-idso. It is unquestionably right that children un-der age—not recognized as free agents, but who are under the control of persons older than themselves— should be protected from ill treatment; but to de-prive women of the right to use their swn discretion is to the amount of work they will perform, is gross tyranay. Factory work is one of the few employments by which women can render themeives independent of the support or their relatives—2s a vicious father or brother, or a husband who will not maintain them and their children by his lator, but confines his attention to robbing them acording to law. A law which would protect a ives independent of the support of their relatives coman's right to her own earnings, beyond the ontrol of a vicious husband, would indeed be a

oon to the working classes." We object to any law which would interfere with e natural freedom of human action, other than the protection of individuals and society from the ggressions of other individuals. If, for example, solitary man chooses, in an isolated spot, to live or an ill-drained and ill-ventilated house, or to live or unwholesome or insufficient food, society has no ight to interfere with him; but if he comes into society with other negate the law quality to intereroximity with other people, the law ought to inter-ere to protect, their health from contamination,— Also, we think the law may fairly interters with bersons practising on the ignorance of others for the sake of gain. If the owner of the ill-drained and sake of gain. If the owner of the ill-drained and all ventilated solitary house tried to hire it to others, he should be prevented from so doing, until it were made wholesome. And we think society might barly interfere with a man keeping his family in such a house, because the wife and children are under his control, and society may be endongered by the diseases they may be subject to: therefore it by the diseases they may be subject to; therefore it is quite competent for society to say, that after a certain period no houses shall be erected in any inmbited districts below a certain standard of healt and comfort. It is certain that the children born is improved dwellings would be an improved race, and There are a certain number of laborers with this.—
There are a certain number of laborers and artisans constantly unemployed, who are, notwithstanding field, and their being employed in the construction of latter dwellings, that is, working up native material of all kinds for these and other useful purposes, would not add one shilling to the expenditure of the constant of the con ceneral community. The possession of better lwellings, with warmth and pure air, would, on the contrary, virtually increase the amount of food, for is a fact that a person in impure sir cannot well igest his food, and therefore requires to eat a large

mount to keep up his strength. Had Afred the Great passed efficient sanitary laws, virtually probabiling the existence of disease that is, prescribing the minimum of physical com-fort and health in dwellings and their concomitants ort and health in dwellings and their concomitants, the probability is, that the population would always have been restrained within the limits essential to national happiness, and we should at this time have possessed a healthier, wealthier, and far more powerful population. The same results would have obtained with our people as with our cattle; the wretched would be unborn. We have the finest sheep and horses, cows and oxen that the world has ever produced, because our farmers take care that they shall be well ted and lodged. With the same care for our peonle, the same results would same care for our people, the same results would follow sound legislative enactments, always sup-posing they could be carried out in practice. But nstead of passing laws to increase comforts, we ind in the statute book, enactments called samptuary laws, tending to diminish personal comforts or luxuries. Strange is it that the State should think it necessary to take care of people's money for

them, as it still tries to do by means of usury laws.

Had Alfred the Great passed laws to regulate
the hours of labor, they must have been accompa-ted by other laws to regulate the wages of labor. Jews, ancient and modern, have succeeded in de-feating the usury laws. But if such laws had been successful, we should have made no national pro-gress:—we should have been a nation of school work, there would be no food to divide; and it must follow, as the night the day, that the greater the number of the supernumeraries who do not work, the harder must be the work of the workers, in order to maintain them. Therefore the charitable greatlenes, who are now workers and ex-variable the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu ander the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu ander the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and instruction of the Jesu and the paternal care and the paternal car

tempt for their paque-r-like ignorance.

Years hence, when the bography of Edwin Chadwick shall be written—when the results of his labors, known and unknown, shall be gathered together-when trade and food shall be free, and ized, depending on English guidance and English

either leading or following him in the wake of Oast-ler and Company, who have danned the mantle in-herited by the Chartists from Robert Owen, who us. We must make room, however, for this:

That the people of Eagland have a bad habit of working too many hours for their physical and mental health, is unfortunately but too true; but it is equally true that this habit does not arise from any abstract vicious determination on their part. It is also true that in the present age they work fewer hours per day than they were accustomed to work in former ages; and it is more very an entire than his own, with matter for ignorant exultation that there was no millenning.

Hooking Newspapers in the P. O. To the Editor of the Tribune :

As the Press is one of the most effectual agent now in use in correcting abuses, I avail myself of this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to a very prevalent and grievous cvil.

The evil to which I allude is one connected with the Post Office and which calls loudly for the interference of the public, as its continuance cannot fail to bring odium and disgrace on onof the most useful of institutions that civilized nations can boast of. The practice of purloining Newspapers sent from abroad to people in this country has now become so common as to excite the suspicions of foreigners residing here, and it has been ascertained that newspapers have been sent to individuals, from one Post-Office to another, but which never arrived to the individual having been hooked at some intermediate office One instance of the disgraceful conduct of thos worthies will be sufficient to show to what an ex tent this evil prevails; A friend of mine called at a Post Office not an hundred miles from Urice and inquired if there was a paper for him, but received an answer in the negative; during the time the official was looking in the box the atten tion of the applicant was drawn to a paper in the hands of an individual behind the partition, on the margin of which he saw his own name, an consequently demanded it, which resulted in its eing very politely handed over to its righting owner. If you will be so kind as to give this an nsertion in your widely circulated journal, you vill confer a great favor on thousands of injured individuals and much oblige

A FOREIGNER AND A SUFFERER
FROM THE ABOVE BASE PRACTICE.

Touching Incident .- The following beauti ul, delicate and touching incident is taken from a work of Irish Character, written by Mr. and Mrs. Hall. We have read nothing more feelingly told for a twelvementh, unless it was Brough. am's exquisite story of the" Emigrant's Family, published recently.

"Our attention was one day called to a young girl in the town of Galway, who had come in for the purpose of setting two tambs. Her sweet heart had gone to sea, bequeathing his mother, very infirm old woman, to her care. Soon after his departure, Mary left her father's more comfortable dwelling to reside in the old woman's cabin. so that, as she said herself, ' she might watch the craythur day and night, seeing she had no one

"Her parents were strongly impressed with the idea that she had thrown her affections away upon wild sailor who would forget her; but her faith in him was unbounded. A sheep was her fortune, and she took it with her; it grazed among the crags, and in good time brought her twin lambs. These she hoped to have been able to keep towards the formation of a mountain flock; but the ason was so 'pinching,' that to support her old riend, she had brought the lambs to town for sale The two creatures were coupled together like sounds; and, as she stood with her eyes cas down, yet looking from them, it was impossible ot to note the serrow stamped upon her gentle

" Several asked the price, and after beating her down, turned away without purchasing. This continued for some time, until at last she sat down, and passing her arms around her fleecy charge, began to cry"I'm loath to part them," she said weeping.

vet I must part them for what they'll bring.-Every one is the same; it's bitter poverty that would make me part anything that has life in it.
" Then why don't you go to your own home. Mary, and take your lammies home?'

and sure it isn't because the woman is poor and riendless that you would have me leave her, is

"At last, a rough coated farmer, touched by her istress, offered her the fair value for her lambs. At first she eagerly accepted his proposal; but when she placed the tether in his hand, she raise ier eyes imploringly to his face-"' Sure, it isn't going to kill them ye are ?'

". No, my dear, no, it is not; I'd be sorry to curt a curl of their wool; they'll go to my own

"God bless you!' she said, and departed

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163 The Tartiff as it is, compared with the Substithe proposed by its Admirestries in the Rill reported to the United States House of Representatives by Gen. McKay of N. C. By II. Greekley. The above Tract is ready and for sale at. The Tribune office.

OF The Letters of Cassius M. Clay, on Sisry and on the Presidency, are printed in a Paintoblet, and for le at the Tribune Office. Price \$1.25 per 100, or \$10 per 100. The Books of Subscription to the Capita ick of the New-York and Eric Railroad Co, are now open at be Office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-street, between the

ors of 10 and 5. WM, M. GOULD, Secretary, New-York, April 34th, 1844

Pennsylvania Coal Region. Farnham's Travels.

Pennsylvadia Coar Region.

Correspondence of the New York American.

Philapelphia, July, 1844.

The Town of Pottsville, or Mount Carbon, as it cometimes called, is in the heart of the fine forma-on of Anthracite, known as the Schuylkill Coaland every where around are shafts opened into th hills, and producing Coal with the least possible e fort in procuring it.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1844.

fort in procuring it.

It is a large town—very busy and very black.
The Schuylkill Navigation Company and the
Reading Railroad Company are carrying on a sharp competition in transporting this coal to tide water and the result of their business will determine whether a Canal or Railroad by the changer made of conveying coal. Prima facie, the advantag-would seem to be with the Canal, yet as a large ad-ditional outlay is just now making by the Railroad Company in laying a double track, it is reasonable a infer that the business is found remunerating. The canal boats run up to the very mouths of the

veins, and coal is dumped at once into them from the cars that bring it out of the mountain side.— The railroad cars run into the mountain itself, I believe, and thus receive their loads. The railway has a descending grade all the way to Philadelphia. has a descending grade all the way to Philadelphia, so that a single locomotive conducts an immensitrain. Indeed, it drags down loaded, as many cars, tavored by the descent in the grade, as it can bring back empty. The cars average more than 3 tons. Some new ones now preparing, and of which a few are already in use—entirely of fron—will carry 5 or 6 tons, and are so solidly constructed as to promise to outlast greatly the former wooden cars.

In approaching Philadelphia the roud diverges—one branch running into the City, for the convey ance thither both of passengers and coal, the other goes off to a landing on the Delaware, where the coal for exportation to other States is delivered at once

or exportation to other States is delivered at one into the vessels ready to receive it.

into the vessels ready to receive it.

The arrangements for this business seem madwith prudence and sagacity, and the prodigious activity which we witnessed along the line should, and probably does command success.

The road and canal together are now delivering weekly 20,000 tons of coal. Estimating the working senson at 40 weeks, we shall have an aggregate of 800,000 tons for the year. When the double track of the railroad is complete, this quantity may be augmented by one-toird.

The canal, too, is capable of conveying much

augmented by one-toird.

The canal, too, is capable of conveying much more. It is a very line work, much of it consisting of slackwater navigation in the Schuyikill produced by dains thrown across, and the usual locks.

The river, the canal and the railroad run side by side, throughout the whole route almost. The railroad has overcome great difficulties, passing, in its course, through three tunnels, each of several hundred feet in length, and mostly through rock.

Ponsylle is the terminus of the coal region—not Portsville is the terminus of the coal regionvestige of it being found between that place an

Philadelphia, but in other respects the region characteristic and beautiful in its agricultur

abandantly rich and heartest in his agreement productions.

As we were whirled rapidly along in a very comfortable car over a very solid rail, and occasionally at some there in the speed, glimpses only of the country could be caught, but they revealed greathenity and abandance.

The formers were in the midst of their hay harvest—and in the labor of hay making we saw many temples employed; This is very common in Europe but it is not often seen in those parts of New-York and New-Jersey which I know best.

It is a light labor, however, that of tossing and tarning the hay, and even of raking, and may very well be performed by females.

The golden harvests, fast ripening for the sickle and waving on the full-sides and it is the valleys, gave promise of a printific remen to the husbandanen.

romise of a prohific return to the husbandness.

The traveling on this road is both rapid and chear The traveling on this road is both rapid and cheap, it is of about the same length as that between Philadelphia and New-York. The distance is performed in \$\partial \text{hours}, and the fare is \$2.25; the time over the New Jersey road is 5\partial hours—the fare, \$1. Philadelphia the prometries, which require that at the lenst, it prices are legion, the speed and content should be greater.

The Reading road derives its chief support, I pressure, from the transportation of configuration that the properties are proported by the properties of the speed and therefore.

The Reading road derives its chief support, I presume, from the transportation of configurable therefore perhaps, it can carry passengers at lower rules that road which, like that through New Jersey, depends entirely upon passengers for support; but its undentables, nevertheless, that the present fair through New Jersey is too high.

Within about 20 miles from Philadelphia, the Norristown Railroad comes down to the Schuylkill, and thence to the city run side by side the given the

and thence to the city run side by side the river, the anal, and two radroads. One of the latter migh certainly have been spared.

For The Tribmie.

As this is the season when the Supervisors are ompleting the list of Grand Jurors for 1844 and 45, and the Assessors of the several Wards are completing their lists of Petit Jurors, it will save much trouble and loss of time to exempts if they will take the necessary measures to prevent their names being returned, and thereby save trouble and lessen the burthen now imposed on lega A SUPERVISOR.

LAST WORD BEFORE THE ELECTION.-The Democrats of the Cuy of New-Orleans are requeste to meet en masse, on Sunday evening next, at 8 or clock at the St. Louis Ball-room. Mr. P. Sonl and several other orators of our party will explain the modifications of the present Constitution which

ey deem necessary.
This meeting being on the eye of the Election on Monday, it is hoped every Democrat will attend.

IF The sanctimenious Mr. Kendall was griev-

ously shocked at a report that Mr. Clay had, in New Orleans last Winter, dined, on Sunday, with a party of his friends. If that distressed the ous Augur, the following notice in the New Orleans Courier of the 28th uitimo, will three tim into fits: [Richmond Whig.

23- North American Phalanx, Monmouth Co S. J. (Address Leadsville, P. O.) 25 miles from New-York, via teambout ORUS, from Fulton Market to Red Bank daily dur-age the summer. Mr. EDWARD GILES is the necessited agent of the Phulanx in New-York, and may be consulted on austness from 3); to 6 o'clock P. M. at his residence, No. 12 Walker-st.

Walkerst. jyl 3m RT James T. Hodge, who is practically familiar with Mining operations and the working of Ores in the United States and Cuba, may be consulted on the value of maning-lands, ores, and minerals, at his tison, No. 22 Grant's Building,

lands, ores, and minerals, at his tison. No. 22 Gram's Building, comer of Broadway and Chambers Street.

He will make Wilnerals, Soib, Waters, and writeles of Commerce, as Potash, Barilla, White Lead, &c. &c. Specimens of Minerals, Ores and Earths may be sent to him from the country, and he will either state their value and uses at once, or submit them to an exact analysis, as may be required; and his charges will earn accordingly.

harges will vary accordingly. References: Gramell, Minturn & Co., Prof. J. Revers, M.

D., W. C. Redfield, Esq.

We have emplored Mr. Hodge to perform some chemica analyses for us, and from the exact manner in which they were executed, we can cheerfully recommend his services to those requiring such work.

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our much change agreement was the Cancer; at remained with
our much change to the same time seven hard turners appear
maker the surface on my right leg, which finally became in
our sores. My threef and nock were much affected, and alnum sores. My threef and nock were much affected, and alenjoying life once more. I shall now take much pleasure ecommending others similarly afflicted, to obtain this best pedicines to effect their cure.

I now, with gratitude, yours, &c. — AARON BUCK.

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URLLIAM RICHAMD.

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H. R. RANDOLPH.

L'know Aaron Ruck, and believe what he states in this document to be perfectly true.

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